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# Ford, Kissinger Brief Hill

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President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today briefed congressional leaders at a White House breakfast on foreign policy matters — presumably including the controversial role of the CIA in Chile now under investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Also reportedly on the agenda at the meeting were the U.S. position on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and detente with the Soviet Union, on which Kissinger was scheduled to give a major statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee later today.

The leaders also were thought to have received up-to-date information from Kissinger and the President on the state of negotiations with the nations of the Middle East and on the developments to be expected at the United Nations General Assembly.

Included among the congressional guests today were: House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla.; Majority Leader Thomas (Tip) O'Neil, D-Mass.; Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz.; Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.; and Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa.

**THE MEETING** took place just two hours before Kissinger was scheduled to make what was described by State Department spokesman Robert Anderson as a major statement of 50 to 60 pages to the Senate committee on SALT, detente and the whole spectrum of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Anderson told reporters yesterday the United States has now reached a unified position on nuclear arms

limitation. Informed sources said there had been differences between the positions of Kissinger and Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger but that these differences had been resolved by decision of President Ford.

The decision is believed to have been refined by the President last weekend at a National Security Council meeting. This decision is believed to have been transmitted to Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, chief of the U.S. negotiators at the Geneva SALT talks which resumed yesterday.

Johnson said he is "reasonably optimistic" that a comprehensive 10-year agreement with Moscow can be achieved next year on SALT II.

**WESTERN** disarmament experts, however, said they doubt that any far-reaching pact could be achieved so soon.

The second round of SALT began almost two years ago and the most recent high-level discussion in Moscow got nowhere because, experts believe, the Russians were dealing with the United States in the waning days of President Nixon's administration.

Kissinger can hardly avoid informing the Congress of more details of the role of the CIA in Chile against the Marxist regime of President Salvador Allende. The CIA was authorized by the "40 Committee" on covert activities, headed by Kissinger, to spend up to \$11 million in Chile until just before the military overthrew Allende Sept. 11, 1973. Members of Congress have been reacting angrily to the evident lack of control by the legislative branch over clandestine activities of the CIA.

**THE SENATE** Foreign Relations Committee staff has been ordered by Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., to investigate the entire episode and report back next week. Some of the congressional anger was aimed at news leaks of recommendations by subcommittee counsel Jerome Levinson that would have reopened Kissinger's confirmation hearings and charged former high ranking State Department offi-

cials with both perjury and contempt.

The subcommittee recommended perjury proceedings against former Asst. Secretary of State Charles E. Meyer and former CIA Director Richard Helms. Contempt proceedings were recommended against former Ambassador to Chile Edward Korry, among others, for his refusal to answer questions during the hearings without a legal basis.

United Press International, meanwhile, quoted Korry as saying that during the 1970 presidential election the U.S. Embassy in Santiago was approached for contributions by "high level fund raisers" to all three candidates. Korry said Allende's fund raiser asked for \$1 million.

**KORRY MADE** the statement at an Aug. 15 seminar at Georgetown University and UPI obtained a copy of it.

"The U.S. government made no contributions to any of the candidates," the statement said.

However, Korry said the Nixon administration offered Chile "an incredibly generous economic package" to enable Allende to compensate three nationalized U.S.-based firms — ITT and the two copper companies Anaconda and Kennecott.

"To reach an accommodation," he said, "the U.S.

offered Allende a deal which could only be described as the most incredibly generous package we have ever offered any government in an economic relationship." He indicated the offer was made in early 1971.

He said Washington proposed to underwrite Chilean bonds with "the full faith and credit of the American Treasury, if the Allende regime would negotiate a settlement with ITT and the two copper companies."

Korry said Allende rejected the offer "for ideological reasons," fearing that he would have lost support for his Marxist-Socialist government by accepting help from the United States.

Allende felt, Korry said, "that if he accepted the deal — and he told me this himself — there would be no 'Chilean revolution'."

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